FIRST EDITION.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872. NUMBER 229.

The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum Burned.

SIX HUNDRED LUNATICS SAVED, BUT MANY ROAMING AT LARGE.

ONE WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH AND OTHERS PROBABLY LOST.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of yesterday, contains the following particulars of the destruction by fire, of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situated a few miles from Cleveland, which fire occasioned a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last:

We have rarely been called upon to record a more serious and lamentable calamity than the nearly total destruction by fire, on Wednesday afternoon, of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg. The building was a splendid structure, 1000 hundred feet in length, the exterior walls being entirely of stone. Two large wings had just been completed, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. These increased the capacity of the institution to six hundred patients, a full complement being on the books at the time of the disaster. The crowded condition of the asylum was owing to the fact that there were a hundred and fifty patients from the Central Ohio district, the new asylum at Columbus, from the fire of which, one burned two or three years ago, not being yet completed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

cannot be positively stated, but there is every reason to believe it was caused, through carelessness or accident, by some tinners who were at work in or near the centre of the building. In addition. The fire seems, in all probability, to have caught in some way from their soldering furnace. The men stoutly deny this, and aver that it was caused by sparks from the main stack; but this is highly improbable, as the chimney in a hundred feet distant, and nothing but coal is burned in the furnaces. There is little doubt of the correctness of the former explanation of the origin. The fire was discovered at a quarter past one o'clock, by the tinners at work upon the roof, and also by persons living in houses adjacent. The alarm was given in the Asylum, and prompt efforts were made to extinguish the flames. Assistance soon arrived from every direction, but the spot was difficult of access, and nothing that could be done served to check the rapid progress of the fire.

SCENES OF EXCITEMENT AND TERROR.

It was hoped at first that the flames might be extinguished without creating alarm among the multitude of inmates, the consequence of which none could foretell. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, however, it was found that to spite of every effort, the flames had worked downward, and were rapidly spreading through the upper story of the building, to the lower section. The sad truth was felt that at least the centre portion was doomed to destruction. Orders were given for the immediate removal of the patients, and a large number of the attendants of the building, and citizens from the town, set themselves to this work with the greatest zeal and energy, while others still sought, by the aid of hose, buckets, and other appliances at hand, to check the flames.

The scenes that ensued, during the next hour, almost defy description. The officers and attendants throughout the institution made haste to unlock the doors of the wards and cells, and directed the inmates to leave the building at once. A portion of them complied promptly, and even rendered valuable assistance in the rescue of others. Some of the unfortunates were appalled with terror and became absolutely frantic, uttering piercing shrieks and cries. The extreme difficulty of controlling six hundred lunatics under such circumstances can be but faintly imagined. Many resolutely refused to leave their cells, concealing themselves in closets or under their beds, and neither persuasion nor threats were of any avail. In many instances it was found necessary to pull them out of their hiding places by main force. In several cases such stout resistance was made that the strength of two or three men was required to overcome a single patient. In a few of the worst cases they struggled fearfully, fighting and resisting with that utmost superhuman power so often manifested by the insane.

Many of them insisted on taking with them all their bedding, clothing and articles of every kind, and could only with the utmost difficulty be forced to leave without them. One man tied up an immense bundle, that would have staggered a porter, and was with the greatest difficulty induced to let it from the floor. He had actually to be torn away from it, by two men, and dragged to the place of exit.

The female patients were even more difficult to manage than the males. More susceptible to excitement and alarm, many of them ran hither and thither in frantic terror, some making all haste to escape, and others, as in the midst of the fiery, imagined, to secure their goods. Scores of them were taken by force, resisting in every possible way, with all their strength. Several patients, after being set at liberty in the grounds, rushed back into the burning building, to be again borne struggling out. At that part of the building nearest where the fire originated some of the wards were filled with stifling heat and smoke before the last of the patients therein could be conducted to a place of safety. Further from the centre the wards were generally cleared before the fire reached them. Hundreds of men and women from the village had the neighborhood of the Asylum were engaged in the work of rescuing the patients, in all parts of the building, and the excitement was intense beyond all power of expression in words. The fire, meanwhile, was raging fiercely, and stood a short distance from the building, [illegible] apprehensive [illegible] heir, so that approach of [illegible] oned their [illegible] and terror in [illegible] ran to [illegible] ildings, [illegible] of her [illegible] had [illegible] ed to the [illegible] ers con- [illegible] ildings, [illegible] ed to the [illegible] safety, [illegible] run to the [illegible] h

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Ninth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH MASON.....E. P. REED
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in bank drafts, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$2 00
Clubs of five.....1 75
Clubs of ten.....1 50
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE, Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 85¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@114.

NO REGISTRATIONS after Saturday. Our friends who have not attended to this important duty should do so at once.

FROM New Jersey comes the intelligence that the State will be carried for Grant by a majority of five thousand. This will be a noble achievement as the State is ordinarily Democratic.

GOVERNOR CURTIN is on his way home. He will stop in Harrisburg for a time, it is intimated. Nothing is said of his purposes as regards public speaking during the remainder of the canvass.

THE regular and extra assessments by the canvassers have been completed in Philadelphia, and show an enrollment of 169,148 voters in the city, with two divisions not returned, which will probably add two or three hundred to the total. In 1869 the canvassers reported 161,678 names. Last year there were 155,656.

THE Chronicle, under the head of "why abuse Curtin?" publishes excerpts, very much garbled from a report of the Legislative Committee in Evans' case. It gives this as a sample of the information obtainable and as though it were all that can be had. Of course it says nothing unfavorable to Buckalew. Yet it pretends to be an impartial journal!

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, the celebrated and eccentric Methodist preacher, died yesterday. He was one of the pioneers of the Western country, a man of strong character and large personal influence. For many successive terms he represented his conference in the General Conference. He published, several years ago, an autobiography, which had a large sale. For many years he filled the responsible position of Presiding Elder, continuing his active life until within three or four years.

THE State Board of Equalization at Albany has finished its labors of adjusting and equalizing the value of the real and personal property in the various counties of New York. The equalized value of real estate in New York city and county alone is $734,208,410, against $1,641,379,410 for the whole State. Kings county, (Brooklyn) is the next in wealth, having real estate valued at $175,411,306. Counting in personal property the city of New York has a valuation of nearly one-half the aggregate in the whole State. It stands $1,041,253,633 in the city against $2,088,427,445 in the State.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX puts the final quietus on the Credit-Mobilier story. All the various parties who were affirmed to be implicated in it, had denied the statements made in the most sweeping terms. The York *Tribune* comes nearer to admitting the falsity of the charges than any other Democratic paper. It admits that the parties named were not bribed, but insists that somebody must have been, and asks if they were not, who were? This is a matter between it and Mr. Ames. But how would it do for the *Post* to develop enough political honesty to admit the falsehood it has helped circulate.

A WASHINGTON special to the Boston *Globe*—a very careful journal—states that the Congressional Republican Committee have been making survey of the political situation, and have concluded that there is no longer the slightest reason to fear the result of the Presidential contest. As the result of their examination they believe that not only will the Republicans carry the October elections, but that Mr. Greeley will be in much more trouble to find what State he will carry than to count the number of electoral votes he may secure. *There is no doubt felt in Washington as to Pennsylvania and Indiana.*

MAY we not apply to the "Liberal Republican" bolt the language which Mr. Greeley applied to the Gratz Brown bolt in Missouri, on November 30th, 1870? He said:

"We advised the Republicans that the contest was a sham; that enfranchisement would be carried anyhow; that the real object of the bolt was to hand the State over to the sham Democracy and free trade. And that is the naked truth."

And this statement, made by Mr. Greeley in September of the same year, has its application now:

"President Grant has expressed precisely the opinion we should have expected from him concerning the Gratz Brown movement in Missouri. He considers it an effort to disorganize the Republican party without cause, which no good Republican who has the interests of the country and of the party at heart can fail zealously to combat."

THE GEORGIA ELECTION on the 2d of October attracts little attention outside the State. It is for Governor, Legislature and members of Congress. Of course our Republican friends have no expectation of carrying the State, as the Bourbon and Greeley elements are united in the support of the Democratic State ticket. Ex-Governor Browne supports Smith, the candidate for Governor, on the ground that Smith's election would be a Greeleyite triumph. Alexander H. Stephens, and others of the anti-Greeley, or Straight Democrats, have also declared for Smith, because Smith is opposed to Greeley, and, therefore, in full sympathy with the Straights. There has, up to this time, been no public expression from Smith on the subject of the Presidential election. He will, however, run far ahead of Greeley, inasmuch as both the Straights and the Greeleyites will support him. The diversion of the Straights from Greeley in November will make the vote on President uncertain.

THE works of the Internal Revenue Bureau, show that the amount of outstanding cash balances from its establishment to the first of July, 1872, amounts to $6,316,-161 19, of which total $3,448,716 10 are classed as defalcations, the remainder, or $767,445 09, being considered subject to abatement and reduction by allowance for expenses. This amount is in process of settlement. The total amount of internal revenue taxes paid into the treasury prior to the close of the last fiscal year was $1,740,154,626 26. The entire amount classed as defalcation on this vast sum is $3,448,716 10 or one-seventh of one per cent., being about $1,407 on every $10,000 of revenue received. *Only nine per cent.* of this arose from collectors appointed by President Grant, nineteen per cent. from Lincoln appointments and the balance, or seventy-two per cent. from those appointed by Johnson. It is considered certain that not more than one-fifth of the total defalcation will be lost to the government.

M. THIERS seems disposed to recognize the French Government, on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, as far as its legislative and executive departments are defined. He will, according to a cable telegram, immediately propose to the National Assembly the appointment of a Vice President, the creation of an Upper Chamber of Parliament, and the passage of a new electoral law. Marshal MacMahon has been named as the most probable person to be chosen to the second office. The necessity for some provision to meet the contingency of President Thiers' death—he is nearly eighty years of age—is conceded in France, and placing the succession in the hands of the Marshal would be a sure guarantee against anarchy. The creation of an Upper Chamber, answering in its substantial power to the American Senate rather than the effete English House of Peers, would seem to be a judicious proposition. The mercurial Gaul needs all the checks attainable in a constitutional representative government to make the experiment a success with him. The National Assembly, representing in itself the sovereignty of the nation, is too apt to be carried away by the excitement and impulses of the hour. A more conservative branch would perform admirable service as a safety-valve.

THE first steam canal boat that has ever made the entire trip through the Erie, or any other canal, arrived at New York on Sunday morning last. The boat is the William Baxter, and it entered its slip, in the East river, in one hundred and thirty-seven hours from Buffalo, being five days less time than is usually consumed by the fastest ordinary canal boats in making the same journey. The William Baxter had on board two hundred tons of freight—a full cargo. The propelling machinery is not in the least complicated, consisting of two small English compound engines, with certain improvements of Captain Baxter's invention. The whole machinery and boilers occupy a space in the rear of the boat of only five feet by seven, the necessary room to go round of course not included. A further peculiarity of the boat is its sharpness of bow and stern. Captain Baxter, the inventor, claims that this not only adds to the speed of the boat, but also lessens the displacement of water. It is his intention to have his inventions patented, and to claim of the State of New York the reward of $100,000 offered for any successful invention by which the canals of the State may be navigated by steam at a rate of speed not less than three miles per hour, and without injury to the sides, embankments, locks, and bottom of the canal.

THE *Dispatch* has an inside and outside editorial column,—and they do not always harmonize perfectly. We would not make the fact an occasion for remark, were it not that our neighbor is so horrified at any seeming irregularity of sentiment among its cotempories. A day or two since among its inside editorials appeared the following:

"Nast has a nasty way of capturing the portraits of public men, especially those who have been guilty of stealing, like Tweed and Oakey Hall, and of renegades from principle, such as Sumner, Greeley and Schurz. Those people who did not care to go on the street, on Monday night to see the was procession in honor of Schurz, by investing ten cents in *Harper's Weekly* will find a correct portrait of the hero of Chancellorsville in his role as leader of the Greeley squad."

Among the outside editorials of the same issue appeared an item, that bears the ear marks of a totally different sentiment, and seems to have been born of soreness over the religious allusions of *Harper's*. We do not criticise the correctness of either, but merely point out their entire incongruity,—one being commendatory, the other adverse to *Harper*. The second is as follows:

"The *Tribune* administers a severe rebuke to *Harper's Weekly* for what it terms the flagrant loyalty of that journal and its claim to sit in judgment upon such Senators as Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull. It declares the Harper Bros. to be men of the Uriah Heep stamp, and publishes a letter written by them in 1835 begging the pardon of Southern people for the circulation of an abolition book as illustrative of their true character. Whatever the *Tribune's* eccentricities may be, nobody will regret to find *Harpers'* receiving this castigation. It has of late years been an intolerant, offensive journal, and it is a question whether among moderate men it may not have done more harm than good to the Republican party."

BY BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

We gave in the GAZETTE some weeks ago a detailed account of the method prescribed by the new ballot law for elections in Great Britain. The plan seemed to American eyes rather cumbersome and tedious, but accounts that reach us of the first Parliamentary election under the new law show that it worked much bettter than was expected. The election was held in the borough of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, and resulted in the choice by ballot of Mr. Childers, a Liberal, who received 658 votes to 578 cast for Lord Pollington, a Tory, whose family owned large property in the borough. Mr. Childers, therefore, has the honor of being the first member of Parliament elected by ballot under the new law. The Mayor of the borough in which the election was held has sent to the London *Times* an interesting statement of the working of the ballot act. There was less excitement and less disturbance, he says, than under the old system. The town wore its everyday aspect; "hardly any one left his work or business." There was, of course, more bustle, but no one was shocked by the familiar scenes of other times. The public houses were quiet; "there was no crowd round the polling places, and no difficulty in getting to the poll." The illiterate voters gave some trouble in carrying out the provisions of the law to make the ballot a secret one. The "time wasted over them was extreme," and the mayor offers suggestions to obviate the tedious process to which Great Britain is at present forced to submit in order to secure the valuable political assistance of those gentlemen who have not yet mastered the accomplishments of reading and writing. The average time occupied in taking the votes of those who could read was, however, only from 30 to 40 seconds each, and "surprise was generally expressed at the simplicity of the process." Much has been said about the delay which must arise in counting the ballot papers. The authorities at Pontefract were now to the work, and were perhaps a little nervous; but the mayor in his letter to the *Times* shows that this part of the officer's duty may be made much less laborious and protracted than might be supposed. On one other point connected with this subject, the Mayor's testimony is interesting. He does not believe that the ballot deterred any considerable section of the electors from voting. The illiterates—who, it was predicted, would shrink from the ordeal of declaring their ignorance—"came to the polling places in as full proportion to their numbers as the rest of the constituency."

"MERCHANTS TO THE FRONT."

This is the heading to a glowing call issued by the "merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men" of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of General Hartranft, for a meeting which was to have been held last night in that city. The call is signed by several hundred of the leading business houses of the city, and is supplemented by the annexed declaration, to which the signatures are appended:

"We have faith and confidence in General Hartranft's ability, honesty, and integrity, and believe his election will be for the best interests of Pennsylvania."

The Philadelphia *North American*, in commenting on this remarkable uprising of the solid men of the Quaker City, in behalf of the Republican candidate, says:

"False charges and bitter abuse have done their worst, and now the business men of the city are beginning to appreciate the fact that General Hartranft is worthy of their every confidence. Such an array of names, selected without special revision from a list immeasurably larger, does not admit of the accusations so frequently hurled from the enemy that Hartranft is the creature of a ring, and supported only by others base and corrupt. In this list we find bankers, manufacturers, merchants and professional men—not only above reproach, but also far above consenting to endorse any man of whose integrity they were not thoroughly convinced? What comment have the enemies of Hartranft to make?"

The *Evening Telegraph* of Wednesday contains the following:

"Imposing as is the array of names, however, the addition of that of Mr. George H. Stuart will increase the value of the call, and we are pleased to lay before our readers the following letter, which speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

I observe by the morning papers a call for a meeting of "Business Men" who are favorable to the election of General Hartranft. I regret that I have not had the opportunity of signing it, and if not too late will be glad to have you add my name to the list.

"After a thorough investigation of the case, I have been convinced that the charges against General Hartranft are totally unfounded, and that it is the duty of every loyal citizen and friend of President Grant and his administration to support General Hartranft for Governor of this State."

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE H. STUART.
Sept. 25,

We may also mention in this connection that the Union League of Philadelphia, numbering among its members several thousand of the most respectable, intelligent and patriotic citizens of that city, at a late meeting adopted a resolution declaring: "That in John F. Hartranft, selected by the unanimous voice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania as our candidate, we recognize the honest man who in every position, public and private, has acquitted himself with honor and fidelity to each trust reposed in him."

CONFUSION OF COUNSEL.

Among the points of distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties, is the national character of the one as opposed to the local character of the other. This is manifested by the oneness, in spirit and sentiment, of the discussions of public affairs, by Republican speakers, and the divergency of utterance on the part of the Liberals. In this State, for example, the web and woof of Mr. Buckalew's speech is a defence against charges of disloyalty during the war. Were he in Kentucky, judging from Mr. Greeley's utterances, he might proudly vaunt his rebel war record, and make votes by it. In States at the East, where commercial interests incline them to free trade, Greeley voters are loud in their denunciation of the tariff. In Pennsylvania, they coddle protection as a darling sentiment. So through the entire range of the States—they are one thing here, another there. If there were no other reason why that organization should be defeated, it is found in this.

From the time of the organization of the Republican party, it has differed with the Democracy, among other things, in the idea of the essential unity of the government. The theory of the slave-holders, and of the Democratic party as a party, is that each State is a law unto itself; and should it elect to throw off its allegiance to the Federal government, and set up independently, there is no power to prevent it. This doctrine of diffusion, and of the right of secession led to the war. In this doctrine, even when carried to its farthest limit, Mr. Greeley has avowed his belief. The teachings of the new party exemplify this belief,—that is, they address the people not only differently, but divergently, in different States.

The Republican party holds to the essential unity of the Government. It claims, not that we are a band of States, but a nation. Being a nation, the same general sentiments that are appropriate to one section are appropriate to another. We speak of the nation, its hopes and aspirations, its prosperity and glory, at the South, just as we do at the North. There is no need of our going about and sentimentally whining over the leaders of rebellion, and asking for them office-holding privileges. There is no occasion for our deprecating the spirit of the North toward the South. To us, all such lines of distinction fade away. We have no South, even in the sense of old Democratic times, when there was an imaginary Mason and Dixon's line dividing into two antagonistic portions, our common country. With us, every man stands on his merits as a man. There are a few hundred persons, some at the North now, and others at the South, whom we debar from holding office, on the ground of their personal criminality. It is not a question of residence, or of sections, but of personal conduct.

The result of the old Democratic doctrine of a divided country, and of State rights, was the war of the rebellion. The outcome of the Republican doctrine of the unity of the country, has been thus far prosperity and peace. No person can gainsay the fact that the prosperity of the country has been unparalleled during the past few years. The wealth of the North has flowed to the South, and a basis of prosperity has already been created there which in time will recover it from its prostration, and make it wealthy as it never was before.

We have merely outlined these points. The singular fact that faces us now is, that with the experience of the last thirty years, and with a philosophical cast of mind, professedly, Mr. Greeley still holds on to the old idea, for on this point he never was a Republican of the natural right of secession. The very entertainment of this doctrine well nigh ruined the country once. Yet after all, he still babbles over it, with as much unctuousness as though it were the newest, most novel and beneficent doctrine in the world. There is danger in this idea. It is the pandora box from which all our troubles have sprung. The war settled the fact that we are a nation, but Mr. Greeley seeks to unsettle it. It is the problem—which not having been carried by bullets, they propose to carry by ballots. We caution the people that this is Liberalism in the concrete. Avoid it as you would a pestilence.

Not only do confused counselings pervade the teachings of the Greeley Democracy as to national questions, but also in State matters. It is a very noticeable matter that Mr. Buckalew, in all his speeches, after defending his rebel record, vaguely charged Hartranft and the Republican party with wrongs, and proposed his own election as a remedy! This is, essentially, all the Democracy have to offer. Yet this absurd counsel, they profess to believe, embodies the elements of the highest wisdom. We assure the people that the Republican party has shown itself not only to be up to the spirit of the age, but essentially the safest and best we have ever trusted with power. And this is not the time to change.

THE papers are making merry over the doses of "flap-doodle" Mr. Greeley is serving out in his political tour. Pittsburgh, it will be remembered, was specially honored in this way. In his speech here he said:

How I have sympathized with Pittsburgh. How I have rejoiced in her prosperity. How I have wondered and admired her magnificent growth. You know no other place on this Continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh.

Upon this the Washington *Star* remarks:

Come, now, Horace, this won't do. Every place you visit is dearer than the other one. You are just entering upon your grand electioneering round, yet at smoky Pittsburgh you have reached the climax of your words of adoration! Didn't you say up in New Hampshire that there was no spot on earth so dear as the home of your childhood? And didn't you tell the Green Mountain boys that on the whole you rather preferred them to your own brothers; and didn't you cap that when you got to Maine by your gushing admiration of the hardy sons of toil who cut down the big pine trees there? And when you were eating clams in Rhode Island was there any State like little Rhody? Now you tell us that no other place on the Continent is dearer to you than sooty Pittsburgh. Really, Horace, you are the most insincere or luconstant of lovers. If you go on in this hyperbolic style the different localities you make such fierce love to will give you the mitten—sure.

COL. BUTLER, the absconding consul-general at Alexandria, has been heard from, the State Department having received letters from London announcing his arrival there. The department has been in the receipt of letters criticising the administration severely on account of Butler. The writers, clergymen connected with missionary efforts in the East, seem to think that he was retained a longer time than was necessary. The facts are, however, that he was removed immediately on presentation of proofs. One charge is made, that missionaries were obliged to denationalize themselves in order to obtain protection from Butler's persecution. The statements on which this allegation is founded, were not received by the department until Butler had been recalled. A rumor is in circulation here, to the effect that the report of Gen. Starring, special treasury agent, who made a thorough investigation of Butler's official and personal conduct, has been mislaid or lost, so the general retained a copy the loss can be supplied. Butler is reported, among other things, to have taken presents from the khedive and engaged in the Upper Nile slave trade. There is no doubt that his conduct there has been most disgraceful. The administration will be fully exonerated from all blame when all the facts in the case are laid before the public. The present incumbent, Mr. Beardsley, is regarded as one of the very best members of the consular service.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE first railway in Tunis has been opened.

DEVOTION to public opinion was evinced by a lady aged eighty, who recently married a man of correspondingly appropriate age, because, she said: "he comes about my house so much, if I don't marry him people will talk."

THE battle between the advocates of a classical and those of a scientific education in Russia has now been finally decided in favor of the former by the issue of a Government decree defining the position of the scientific schools in the education system of the Empire.

A SOUTH CAROLINA girl of 19 now comes forward with a story to tell and results to show. With the assistance of one negro girl she has cultivated 22 acres of cotton and some other crops, and will be able to sell 18 bales of cotton, six of which she has already sent to market.

THE Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now busily engaged in making preparations to pay the navy employes the amount due them for the reduction of their wages under the eight hour law. About 40,000 persons will come in for an allowance under the law of May 18 last.

THE total weight of the iron wire in the East river bridge will be 65,000 tons, while there will be 70,000 cubic yards of masonry in both towers, and 44,000 in both anchorages. The strength of the cables will be sufficient to support six times the weight of the bridge and all the weight that can ever come upon it.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK, of Georgia, lives in regular style in one of the finest suburban residences about the city of London, Ontario. His house is furnished magnificently; his stud is of the finest stock, his turn-outs unsurpassed, and he says he has concluded to make London his residence for the future.

"THE old oak chest" tragedy was repeated lately in Kansas. Two children in Rock Creek, aged seven and ten, were left at home by their mother, and in their play climbed into a large chest "which closed with a spring" and they were buried in that "living tomb," and when found were smothered to death.

WHILE a Michigan railroad train was running at full speed, a few nights ago, something struck the head light of the engine with such force as to break the heavy glass and extinguish the lamp. On stopping the train to ascertain the cause of the extinguishment of the lamp, a quail was found inside the lamp, dead.

THE strike of the Chicago carpenters still continues, but is unattended by any violent or even indecorous demonstrations. They have inaugurated and carried on their strike in a quiet manner, without turbulent gatherings or intimidating processions, and, in this respect, have set an example worthy of imitation by other classes of workmen.

THE most prosperous city in the South appears to be Charleston. Her exports for the year ending August 31 were $37,275,-000, four or five times as much as in 1865-6. The trade in rice, Sea Island cotton and fertilizers all centres in Charleston, and is increasing year by year. The burned district is being rapidly built up, and the blocks and residences are going up all over the city.

THE Lancashire Cotton Mill owners have decided to reduce the number of hours of daily labor in the English establishments, in consequence of the advance which has taken place in the price of coal. This step will be felt not only in the home industries, but in the markets of the world. It will, as a matter of course, curtail the wages receipts of the operatives and at the same time add to the cost of the product.

THERE exists in New York a company for the manufacture of pies, with a capital of $300,000. Some idea of the extent of the business may be conceived from the following summary of articles used per week: Sugar, 40,000 pounds; butter, 30,000 pounds; cocoanut, 1,500 pounds; squashes and pumpkins, 60,000 pounds; milk, 12,-000 quarts; eggs, 60,000; flour, 140 barrels; berries 100 boxes; pie plates, 100,-000.

A FASHIONABLE political club, the "Rue Vivienne Circle," has been founded at Paris. It is fashionable, because it will give the most elegant balls and concerts of each season. It is political, because it aims to include the most prominent men of the aristocratic and mercantile classes, and so to unite the two against the bourgeoise and peasantry. It is safe to say that the alliance, if ever consummated, will not last long.

NOTWITHSTANDING the success of the Paris loan, M. Thiers is sharply on the lookout for subjects of taxation, and books have come into the chambers in circle of taxable articles. The authors as well as publishers of France show a patriotic willingness to submit to this necessity, and Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, on the part of the literary men, have written excellent letters recommending their fellow-scribes to even welcome the new imposition.

THE abuses practiced upon the emigrant vessels are attracting attention on the other side of the water. The London *Times* lately published a graphic description of the horrors attending a steerage passage across the Atlantic, and now scores of correspondents of the different London journals are adding their testimony in relation to the terrible wrongs suffered by the helpless passengers in those vessels. It is to be hoped the agitation will continue on both sides of the Atlantic until a reform is effected.

ON Monday next, the monument to Baron Steuben, which has been placed over his resting place in the town which bears his name, in Oneida county, New York, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. An address will be delivered by ex-Governor Seymour, and several of the invited guests will follow with short speeches appropriate to the occasion. President Grant, Governor Hoffman, General Sigel, Senator Schurz, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer and J. Friedman, have been invited to act as an escort of honor on that occasion.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 10 says: "Four of the fastest steamers afloat have just had an Ocean race from New York to Liverpool by way of Queenstown. The competitors were the City of Brussels (Inman line), Republic (White Star line), Spain (National line), and Calabria (Cunard line. The City of Brussels discharged her pilot off Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. on the 31st of August, and arrived off Roche's Point at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Republic left Sandy Hook the same day at 6:05 P. M., and arrived off Roche's Point yesterday at 12:20. The City of Brussels has thus beaten the Republic by only one hour and fifteen minutes."

IF ALL the surplus grain in California could be sent to San Francisco, there still would not be half vessels enough to transport it to market, and it is estimated that the total tonnage capacity will be only available for moving about one-half the assumed surplus, six millions centals, or three hundred thousand tons. California is thus embarrassed by an excess of wealth. If we add the surplus products of the Oregon harvest, which has also been unusually good this year, it will be seen that the grain yield of the Pacific States is beyond precedent, and is of greater monetary value than the entire mining products of which the world takes so much note.

PERSONAL.

MAYOR WALKER, of Milledgeville, Ga., recently resigned because the Council reduced a fine he had imposed from $50 to $25.

MR. HALE, Assistant Secretary of State, has written a letter to the Washington *Chronicle* concerning the case of Consul-General Butler, from which it appears that that officer was removed from office by the President on the 23d of last July, and that Mr. Richard Beardsley, of New York city, who was at once appointed in his place, sailed for Egypt during the following week.

THE Albany *Argus* publishes a letter from Hanover, Germany, in which it is stated that Her Serene Highness Princess Alexandrowna Troubeschenoff, whose maiden name was Stratoueroskoff, was to sail from Bremen on the 5th inst., on the New York steamer, with the intention of going to America to join the Oneida Community of Free Lovers, near Utica. The princess belongs to one of the families of the old feudal nobility, is immensely wealthy and enjoys a certain popularity as a graceful writer of local plays. She also published a few years since a small volume of Russian poetry.

THE colored cadet appointed to the Naval Academy by Congressman Elliott, colored, of the IIId District of South Carolina, arrived in Annapolis last Saturday, and reported to Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Academy. He has since successfully passed the physical and academic examinations, and has been sworn in as a cadet midshipman. His name is James Henry Conyers, and he was born in South Carolina, October 24, 1855. He is of good form, and has a complexion about browned coffee color, with the usual curly hair of his race. He was received very cordially by Commodore Worden, who told him that, if admitted, he must treat all with politeness, and the same treatment would be shown to him.

THE great breach of promise suit of a young widow named Mary Francis Wade against ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, will be tried in February. The widow, who demands $150,000, met Mr. Kalbfleisch, a fine old Hollander, at Rockaway about eighteen months ago. An acquaintance sprang up between them, which early ripened, as she alleges, into a matrimonial engagement. The marriage was to have taken place in December last, but the ex-Mayor procrastinated, and finally broke off, giving as his private reason for so doing that he was in receipt of information reflecting upon the fair fame of the lady. Mr. Kalbfleisch, who has for upwards of thirty years past been engaged in the wholesale manufacture of chemicals, has amassed a fortune of several millions. He refuses to be interviewed by reporters beyond declaring the widow is "a hard nut," that his introduction to her was a put up job, and that he is perfectly willing and able to defend his case in Court.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH.

HORACE B. DURANT.

Thou sooty giant, how
Shall I essay in this my humble verse,
To sing of thee, as I behold thee now,
Or half thy fame rehearse?

Upon the startled night,
As from this rugged steep I gaze below,
Volcanic flames seem bursting on the sight,
In lurid, ghastly glow.

A hundred burning spires,
With ruddy glare light up the ebon skies;
A hundred vivid, roaring, furnace fires,
Flash on the dazzled eyes.

Thou grim and iron one,
Within thy fervid, palpitating breast,
The sound of earnest toil is never done—
Thou never art at rest.

For thee, the rock-ribbed hills,
Pour out their wealth of crude and massive ore,
That molten, rolled, and hammered in thy mills,
Reigns where it served before.

The sceptre in thy hands
Is mightier far than that of common king;
For it subdues the waves, controls all lands,
And binds the lightning's wing.

Up through the murky gloom,
Whose smoky incense wraps thy Iron throne,
Upon the ear thy rolling thunders boom,
Thy turning Titans groan.

Thou Iron King—thou chief
On earth of all thy royal line, the years
Roll back, the scene dissolves—how brief
An interval appears!

Beside the lordly stream,
Where woody wilds creep darkling to the tide,
The war-whoop rings, the savage camp-fires gleam,
And death and danger hide!

How wild the view—no trace
Of all thy future greatness marks this spot;
The rivers sweep, the night winds moan, the place
Is void, and thou art not.

* * * * * * *

'Tis all a dream—I wake,
I gaze. Lo! there thou art in majesty;
And on mine ear thy distant voice doth break,
Like that of restless sea!

Thy Iron treatl I hear,
Across a continent, o'er mount and plain,
And on those blending floods thy steps appear,
Down to the distant main.

Thou giant in thy prime,
Upspringing like enchantment from the past,
Roll on thy car of progress, long as time,
And art and science last!

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1872.

REFORM IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

What is "Extreme Cruelty?"—No More Divorces Without Reasonable Provocation—An Exposition of the Law.

[Chicago Tribune, September 21.]

Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, created no little consternation by his rulings yesterday. Friday is generally divorce day, and there was, accordingly, a great number of fashionably dressed ladies in attendance, most of them young and good-looking and of the more aristocratic sort of female citizens. A number of cases were sent back for further evidence, compliance with rules, and so forth, and several were dismissed.

The interest of the day centered in the case of Emma vs. Henry W. Benham, respectable citizens who belong to well-known families. The husband did not appear, but the wife was present. She is a lady of perhaps eighteen to twenty years of age, exceedingly pretty and modest looking, and well attired in garments of fashionable style. The suit is brought on account of alleged repeated and "extreme cruelty," the terms required by the statute, but the witness, although she had evidently suffered much from the jealous temper of her husband and his intemperate habits, failed to show that there had been repeated cruelty, and it was questionable whether there had been any real cruelty at all. On the 2d of last month the parties were living apart, the husband having packed up and gone away in a fit of passion, and on that day he called, and was only allowed to see his wife upon his insisting in unmistakable terms that the woman was joined to him by the laws of God and his country, and no man or woman should put them asunder. The interview was a stormy one, the husband being reproachful and jealous, and showing a pistol with which he threatened to shoot some one whom he charged with paying marked attention to his wife. The evidence was of the most frivolous character on which to ground a suit for the separation of man and wife, although it showed a lamentable incompatibility of temper between the parties.

Judge Farwell summed up the matter admirably. In effect he said he did not see clearly that within the meaning of the statute extreme "and repeated" cruelty had been shown in this case. If a man pinched his wife's arm and made it black and blue, or if he scolded her, he did not think that that could be called extreme and repeated cruelty. This matter of the marriage relation is not simply a matter of etiquette, in which the husband must be always polite, or vice versa; and marriage was not to be dissolved for light cause. Allowance must be made, in estimating these cases, for human nature and human passions. It was shown that the petitioner's husband was a jealous man, it might be an absurdly jealous man, but that did not bring him under the statute, which expressly required extreme and repeated cruelty to be shown. If it were not for the revolver business he questioned whether there would be any extreme cruelty in the case at all.

The counsel said, with submission to the Court it was almost impossible for the parties to live together.

The Court pointed out that the parties might, if they chose, live separate, and the husband might make his wife an allowance. He could not strain the law; he could not make cases out of extreme and repeated cruelty. Divorces were not to be granted because men were jealous of their wives, especially when it was not shown whether the wives were to blame or not. Of course, if the cruelty had lasted there might be ground for a divorce; but it was folly to suppose that the man married the petitioner, as has been suggested by the counsel, with the intention of killing her within the twelve month. Really he did not see that the statute could be strained to cover this suit; he could not grant divorce in this case.

Counsel asked if the petitioner could withdraw the bill.

The Court—Certainly; withdraw it.

THE London *Post* argues that the lesson to England of the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin, and all else that passes on the Continent is the simple one of looking well to her diplomacy, standing on her guard, and minding her own business. "The intentions of great foreign powers may be, or seems to be, for the present all that is cordial and peaceful. But experience tells her not to count too much on appearances. It has been the fault of England's recent diplomacy, speaking generally, that it has not been active and alert. Intriguing statesmen in foreign capitals plot and plan because they think that they see signs that England will not interfere. Public opinion is not very contented with this state of things. It is not for the honor of England, it is not for the peace of Europe, it is not for the good of the world that there should be any pretext for a low estimate of the influence of England in European politics. Her Foreign Ministers must be men who can assert their influence, her Cabinets must back them up in a firm policy, and beyond doubt the English people will take up such Cabinets. Let the English nation take up its rightful position without hesitation, and hold it without boastfulness. It may then look calmly at whatever happens, and be neither hurried into panic when no mischief at all is brewing, nor lulled into a false security when danger is at the door."

A SALE has lately taken place in Scotland of the greater portion of the celebrated herd of short-horned cattle belonging to the Earl of Dunmore, and the prices given were such as could hardly have failed to satisfy the most exacting seller. "Bright Eyes" sold to Mr. Brassey, son of the great contractor, for $2,600; another to the same gentleman for $1,850; "Siddington" to Lord Bective for $2,500; another to the same, $4,050; "Marchioness of Oxford," $5,000; "Oxford Duchess," $7,500; another for $4,500. The forty-eight heifers sold fetched $60,000. The lowest sum brought for a heifer was $225, and the highest $7,500. At this rate cattle farming ought to pay, one would think; the enormous high average is more remarkable than the prices given for single animals. Lord Dunmore, who is a young man, passed some time in Canada a few years ago.

WHILE trying to discover the difference between Calhoun and Greeley upon the doctrine of secession we came across the Chicago *Times*, which, in the following paragraph, made the matter clear:

The difference between Greeley and Calhoun is not upon the doctrine of secession; upon that they are perfectly agreed. The difference between them consists in the fact that Calhoun did not presume to know what the future desires of the people might or might not be, whereas what Mr. Greeley knows comprehends nor only all that is past, but all that can possibly happen or not happen to the end of time.

That would seem to dispose of the matter.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Stinson, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rott. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
GEN. LEWIS CEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
ELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. LEW. WALLACE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
HUGH F. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL T. DIMMICK, Wayne;
OZRO J. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Bedford;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. FAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, of Snaler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Tesperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWTYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,

WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mound Oliver Incined Plane Company's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Mound Oliver Incline Plane Co.'s 1st per cent Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grandy Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Wood and Diamond Alley.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,

M. W. RAKKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,

JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYNER,

J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,

Charles Myeran, Thomas M. Carnegie,

George McCleave, Henry Buhlmeyer,

L. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber,

Percy Kelly.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.

WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

There has been but little noticeable change in the tide of local money matters to-day. The banks are moving with much caution. While endeavoring to meet to the fullest extent all the demands their patrons make upon them, they are also striving, by all the legitimate means they can command, to strengthen themselves and provide against any contingency which may arise in the immediate future. Notwithstanding the large call for loans, payments were never more prompt than they are at the present time, and parties who fail in getting money at one place are successful in securing it at another. The general anxiety on the part of the business men to be ready to meet their obligations, and even anticipate them, so far as securing money for this purpose is concerned, causes a larger demand for loans than there would otherwise be. When money is abundant, men defer making arrangements for means to meet payments until within a day or two of the time of maturity. When money is scarce, they take the alarm and prepare in some instances two or three weeks ahead, so as to make sure thing of it. Just as it is at present, those having notes maturing in the early part of October have already made their arrangements or are now trying to do it, that they may be put to no inconvenience when the day of payment arrives, and for this reason many who look for a close money market in October may be disappointed by finding money much more accessible and cheaper than it now is.

It is rumored, but upon what authority cannot be stated, that Secretary Boutwell will not make any further reduction at present in the public debt, but instead thereof use all the means at his disposal to aid and ratify the present agitation in the money circles of the country. This step, if pursued, is in the right direction, if for no other reason than that of trying to ascertain what effect it can produce. There are very many adepts in financial matters who allege that the rapid discharge of the public indebtedness, if continued at the present rate, cannot help proving disastrous to some of the best interests of the country, and it might be well enough to test their judgment by cessation for a time at least of the reduction of the public debt. After a continuance until the 1st of January next, survey of the present, and its bearings on the future, there is nothing to be dire vered that should cause the business men to become either alarmed or afraid. The crops already garnered are more than an average, in the Northwest particularly.

Col. J. J. Hull, the estimable proprietor of the Clark House, in Duluth, now on a visit to the city, being questioned as to this year's crops, stated that there never were such crops as there have been in Minnesota and the adjoining States this year, and that the farmers would be abundantly able to pay off all claims against them.

The Boston Post says: The receipts at the banks are larger than usual at this time, but their purpose is such that they can lend only a portion of what is received, and in some cases not that the steams are closed and nothing is done.

The imports into New York last week amounted in gold value to over $3,000,000, and yet cannot pay for the $10,000,000 of steel rails that the iron can be manufactured here as cheap as in England. They speak iron-lastly.

The Camden Iron Company announces a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 1st of October. This shows a good morals.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	114
Bonds—1881	114
" (coupons)	114½
5-20s—1865	114¼
" 1865	114¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
" 10-40s new	107¼
" 1867	113¾
" 1865	113¾
10-40s	107¼
" (coupon)	107¾
Currency 6's	112½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93½
Erie	18½
Reading	110¾
Michigan Southern	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88
North Missouri	71½
Chicago & Rock Island	92¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Pacific	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	68¾
Adams Express	92
American Express	70
United States Express	72¾
Pacific Mail	37½

Messrs. Gilleagh, Bond & Co., bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of that market to-day of the most active stocks:

Reading	87¾
Pennsylvania R. R	57
Camden & New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	38
Lehigh Valley R. R.	56
Philadelphia & Erie	36
Lehigh Navigation	38
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, September 26, 1872.

Money hard during the forenoon, and advanced gradually from 7 per cent. to 1-16 per cent., but with the close there was a relaxation to 3 per cent., with the latest business about 5 per cent. on stock collaterals. The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England had no effect. Sterling dull; long weak at 107¾@107¾; short firm at 108¾@109. Gold dull and steady all day at 113¾@114. Loans were down to 1 per cent., and 1-32 for the use, and 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $70,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $36,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 116 05-100@114 07-100. Governments lower in the morning, but closed a fraction firmer. State bonds were dull and steady.

The stock market was generally dull. In the morning the market was heavy and declined ¼@1¾ per cent., with considerable pressure to sell. The market recovered a firmer tone in the afternoon, when there was a recovery of ¼@¾ from the lowest point. Erie was an exception to the general market, opening at 49¾, advancing to 50¾, and falling to 48. At the close the greatest difference between cash and regular Erie was ¼ per cent., and most of the time there was no difference whatever. The corner has apparently relaxed for the present, and consequently short sales in Pacific Mail there was a difference of ½@¾ per cent. between cash and regular, with large sales. Its strong prices were the best of the day. A large amount of Government was purchased and turned into cash. The whole market closed steady. The first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad were admitted to dealings in the regular call of the Stock Exchange by a unanimous vote. The difficulties in Erie are believed to be over, at a cost of eight hundred thousand dollars.

Government securities—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 115¼; 5-20s of '62, 114¾ bid; '64, 114¾ bid; '65, 114¾ @115; do new, 113¾; '67, 113¾@113¾; '68, coupons, 113¾@113¾; 10 40s, coupons, 108@108¼; currency 6s, 112¾@112¾; new 5 per cents, 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72; do new, 72; South Carolina, July, 23¾; South Carolina, April, 23½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Union Pacific 1st, 94; Union Pacific inc. 8s, 79½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Adams Express, 92; Fargo Express, 80¾; American Express, 70; United States Express, 72¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 93½; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 110¼; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Union Pacific, 38¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88, scarce; Chicago and Rock Island, 92¾, preferred, 84¾; Toledo and Wabash, 68@69¾; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 74¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 26, 1872.

The Crude market was considerably excited to-day under the influence of the advices from the producing regions, but there were very few sales reported and prices were unsettled and very irregular. The market opened at $3, and kept steadily advancing until at the close $3.30 was demanded, and it was rumored that there was a sale of 500 bbls. at Foxburg at $3.30. The excitement is occasioned by the proposed shutting down of the wells, which, of course, will diminish the production, and this is just what is desired, as there is entirely too much of it—the supply is largely in excess of present requirements. A dispatch from Parker says: "The movement for shutting down the wells is gaining favor every hour, and promises to be successful. Holders won't sell, want higher figures, consequently prices are hard to name." Refined is quoted firmer, but quiet; may be quoted at 19¼@20 cts. free on board cars here, and 23¾@23¾ delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil Barrels reported firm but unchanged; $1,85@1,90 for city and country; stocks light.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Braun & W. 150 bbls benzine, to J. R. McKee, New York.

Citizens' Oil Co., 156 bbls to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 106 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Worner, Myers & Co. 150 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 53 bbls to Y. Graves, Danville.

Total.....719

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart.....450

American O W, acct. Duncan & Y.....918

New Castle Co's Yard, acct. W Stewart.....74

Oceanos O W, acct. T. King.....148

Star O W, acct. W. Stewart.....74

Fairview O W, acct.....148

Total.....1812

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Sloops.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Reese G & Co	3	Nimick & Co	4
Wm. Rea	1	Caughey & H	3
Byers, McC. & Co	3		
Total	14		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	26	Shoneberger B & Co.	7
Hussey, W. & Co	2	Marshall & Co	4
Loomis & C	2	Nimick & Co	7
Isabella Furnace	8	Spang, C. & Co	2
Lewis O & P	1		
Total	59		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Nimick & Co	6	J W Porter	2
Caughey & H	6	J. Reamer	5
Mallin & B	3	J. Moorhead	2
Total	24		

Wool Markets.

BOSTON.—Buyers have been more numerous this week, and the sales larger than for some previous weeks, comprising 600,000 lbs. Domestic and 625,000 lbs. Foreign. We cannot, however, report any improvement in prices. The market is still unsettled and irregular, and, with money scarce and difficult to obtain, even at high rates of interest, buyers for prompt cash have the advantage. It is scarcely possible that wool can go any lower, with favorable advices from abroad and an increased demand for goods, but we have touched the lowest point so many times during the past three months that predictions as to the future course of the market will not be made. We do not look for any immediate improvement, but it is evident that a favorable change must take place sooner or later, unless the consumption fails off materially. The stoppage of many of our mills in this vicinity, and the comparatively small in this vicinity, and, at the present rate of consumption, our stock of wool, with prospective supplies, will all be wanted. Our report of sales for some weeks indicate that the demand is now mostly for fine fleeces, while course and medium grades are more or less neglected. At this time last year Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana sold at 62½@63 cents; large fleece of X Michigan, 60@61; and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, 62@63. Low medium and X Kentucky, Michigan and Western sold at 55@57½ cents, full 48@50 cents per lb. less than last year; while the fine sales of XX Ohio reported were at 62@63, precisely the same price that three years ago, or at the time of the corresponding week last year. There is a scarcity of fine fleeces on the seaboard, the bulk of this wool still remaining in the interior, and we doubt if present prices will be any inducement to holders in Ohio and Pennsylvania to forward to any extent. XXX and Pinlook fleeces are difficult to find. It is evident that fine fleeces are beginning to be appreciated. About 400,000 lbs of the transactions of the week were pulled Wool, principally Mestiza. As the bulk of this Wool had to be sold to close an estate, there was some concession in prices, but otherwise the market remains about the same. Some round lots of old super have been sold at 60@65c, including Eastern at 65c, and one small lot as high as 68c, but 60c is now all that can be obtained for the best.—*Com. Adv.*

NEW YORK.—The amount of business done for about ten days past has been considerable, but at prices below those ruling previously. Further advices from the London sales quote an active competition, principally for Australian, which is quoted at 1s. 6d. for superior, with small purchases for this market, which accounts for our comparatively light sales. Manufacturers have purchased more freely to supply their nearly exhausted stocks, but holders have been compelled to accept less than asking rates to effect business. Cape is in fair demand; South American is quiet, the demand being limited, which may also be said of Carpet Wools. Domestic has been in more demand, but prices show no improvement on late sales. California has moved some since our last; the choice qualities however are selling, as owners do not care to offer their stocks at the present ruling rates. Western Texas is in demand at about 25 to 28 cts., which is a fair basket quotation. Georgia and Lake are quiet, and little is doing done in these grades. Pulled Wools are neglected; Fleeces are in fight stock, with a fair inquiry.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—The market, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continues dull, and prices are weak and unsettled; 200,000 lbs sold, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; XX Ohio, 60c; X do, 57@59c; medium, 56@60c; coarse, 50@55c; Michigan, 50@55c; delaine fleece, 60@65c; fine, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, common to quarter-blood, 50@53c; fine unwashed, 32@35c; medium and coarse unwashed, 30@42c; burry and common unwashed, 35@37c; choice fall-washed, 62@65c; fair to inferior do, 55@58c; combing washed, 66@72c; do unwashed, 50@53c; merino pulled, 49@50c; No 1 pulled, 50c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $7,40@7,65. Wheat firm and in fair request; sales of 17,000 at $1,50@1,55; white $1,40@1,70. Corn quiet and weak at 44@45c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 71@72c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@40c; new 30@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Oils unchanged. Eggs: demand good at full prices at 22c. Butter in good demand at full prices at 23@25c. Pork firm and in fair demand; $13,75. Lard firm; fair, moderate demand; summery to steam 15¼@15½c. Bulk meats firm; fair demand; held; shoulders 7c; clear rib 10¼c. Bacon firm; fair demand; shoulders, sales at 8c; clear rib 11¾c. Hams, sugar cured, unsmoked, 17c; no other cured; stock about exhausted. Hogs, fair demand, at lower rates; $4,25@4,70. Whisky lower and steady; sales at 89c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Flour 50¢ and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white $2,05; common to fair $1,45@1,65. Corn firm and scarce; western mixed 45c. Oats steady; western mixed 40c; white 42@45c. Rye quiet; 74@75c. Pork strong; mess $15,50. Bulk meats very strong and unchanged. Bacon: fair demand; shoulders 8½c; sides 11@12c. Lard very dull and heavy; prime western offering at 85c without buyers. Butter: fair demand; choice 29@30c. Whisky quiet; 90½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Flour firm and in good shipping and local demand; offerings fair; good to choice spring extra, $5,60@7,00; good to fancy Minnesotas, $7,00@8,25. Wheat firm; $1,18½ cash or seller September; $1,15¼@1,16 seller October; No. 3, $1,06¼. Corn easier and in fair demand at 34½@34¾c for regular fresh; 34¾c seller Oct.; rejected, 33c. Oats dull and easier; 25¼@23½c for regular fresh; 23¾c seller October; rejected 20¼@21c. Rye steady; No. 2 55¼@56c; rejected 4dc. Barley strong and in good demand; closing at 69c. Pork steady; sales at $14,25 cash, nominally; $13,75 seller January. Lard quiet; winter held at 9@9¼c bid. Meats strong; sales of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; short ribs 10¾, 10¼c bid. S. C. hams quiet and nominally 14¾c for winter. Whisky firm and scarce; saleable at 89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Corn firm; white and yellow 62@63c. Oats dull and lower; 38@43. Bran $1 for fine. Hay firmer; $24@28. Pork held at $15. Bacon dull and lower; asking 8¾@11¾@12¾c. Hams, S. C., 17¼@18c. Cotton active; sales 3,200 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middlings 18¼c; middlings 18¾c. Receipts 367. Stock 38,876.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,26¾; No 2 do $1,18. Oats quiet and weak; No 2 24¼c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 34½c. Rye demand light and holders firm; No 1 54c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; fall No 2 53c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat better, but quiet; No 2 red winter $1,45; No 1 do scarce and held at $1,41@1,42. Corn dull and lower; low mixed 47c; high do 48c. Oats firm and in fair demand; new No 1 State 35c. Petroleum—Refined in good demand at 21@21½c for car lots, and 22@22½c for trade lots.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1 white Michigan $1,61; No. 1 red $1,58@1,60. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 1,60. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 47c; low mixed 42¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 35c; No. 2 30c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 26.—4 cars f sed, M B Suydam, 1 do pipe, C G McMillah; 27 bdls chairs, J Bernhard; 1 car lumber, W McQueswan; 1 do f sed, Berwitz & J; 1 do do mdse, Hunter & O; 81 hides, J C Lappe; 28 pkgs potatoes, W McCall; 1 car m feed, Hack & B; 2 do f sed, Thompson & L; 2 do lumber, J H Morrison; 1 do e corn, Johnston & McF; 19 sacks oats, 3 B eggs, Robinson & Co; 50 bbl. 200 sks flour, G Stewart; 267 sks oats, Adams & K; 1 bl eggs, F P Kohen; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 100 bls flour, Clark & S; 100 do do, I Slippery.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Sept. 26.—22 bgs seed, Scobia K & Co; 25 bxs, 15 pkgs hops, Knox & O; 25 bls onions H Res Jr 15 do whisky, S S Watters & Co; 100 pkgs to Morrison; 1 do e corn, Johnston & McF; 19 sacks

HOME NEWS.

J. W. Pittock & Co., opposite the Post-office, send us a welcome library of monthlies, such as, with many others, are always forsale on their counters—viz: "Scribner's Illustrated Magazine" For the People; "The Atlantic Monthly, devoted to literature, science and politics;" "Harper's New Monthly," one of the best. "The Galaxy," with twenty original articles by distinguished writers. "The Popular Science Monthly," always instructive as well as interesting, and "The St. Paul's Magazine," whose appropriate motto is "A neat repast shall feast us, light and joys of Attic Taste"—*Milton.*

There need be no excuse now for those who are living without a family bible, or for those who may want to replace their old one by a handsome new one. For $18, payable in weekly installments of one dollar each, you can buy one from James I. Cooper, No. 63 Wood street, an elegant bible, block pattern, bound in morocco. These bibles for beauty and elegance are unsurpassed. They are superseding all others and hundreds have been already sold in this city. The small weekly payments have been so made, so that no one need plead poverty and be without a bible. Remember the No. 63 Wood street.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their room, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Delegates from the State Convention will report, and the choir of the Third Presbyterian Church will be present to furnish music.

The Grand Sewer Assessments.

The appeal from the recent Sewer Assessments has been heard, and considerable complaint was made in regard to the location of drops or inlets to the sewer between Cherry alley and Fifth avenue. At the corner of Sixth avenue, the drops are placed above the corner, and the water runs from Sixth to Grant, completely flooding that thoroughfare, which has just been repaved, and rendering the street in the vicinity almost impassible for pedestrains owing to the mud.

Painful Accident.

Wm. Wilson, son of Mr. John Wilson, wholesale grocer on Liberty street, met with a painful accident at his father's establishment on Wednesday afternoon. As he was coming down the stairway leading to the upper story, he made a misstep and fell headlong to the bottom, striking his head against a cask of tobacco. All the bones of the nose were badly broken, and he was severely-bruised and cut in the face and forehead. A physician was at once summoned and the bones were adjusted, so that probably no deformity will follow.

Trouble About a Registry List.

Something of a stir has been occasioned in the Third ward, Allegheny, by the alleged delinquency of the Ward Assessor, Mr. Charles Sautter. It seems that the Assessor has not yet perfected the list of registered voters, although the time for so doing has almost expired. Prominent citizens, it is said, have urged the Assessor to complete the list, but he has neglected to do so. Between five and six hundred voters of the ward, it is alleged, have been neither assessed nor registered. The Republican citizens of the ward held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and committees were appointed to have the ward canvassed and every voter registered.

Railroad Re-union.

All the necessary arrangements have been made for a re-union of the officials and employes of the old abandoned Portage Railroad. The affair promises to be a very interesting one, and will take place at the summit above Cresson on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Wednesday October 2nd. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Messrs. Wm. McCleane, Henry Hughes, J. W. Condon, J. E. Sterm and David Christie, and printed invitations to the gathering have been issued. Many prominent citizens from all sections of the State have signified their intention to be present, and the affair will doubtless be one of more than ordinary interest.

Ex-Mayor Lowry Robbed.

Ex-Mayor James Lowry, of Pittsburgh, says the Columbus *Journal*, bound west on a trip to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and St. Paul, met with misfortune in the Columbus depot Wednesday morning. On the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, Mr. Lowry got out to take a lunch, leaving a large satchel in his seat. On his return the baggage was missing, and at five o'clock in the evening, when the loser proceeded on his journey to Cincinnati, nothing had been heard of the property. The satchel contained a new pair of boots, a suit of clothing, and a memorandum book with the words "Mayor's office" stamped upon it, and containing papers of considerable value to the owner.

Any one who Thinks "Can See it."

People are astonished at the extraordinary success attending the sales at Montrose, the fact that upwards of two hundred and sixty lots were sold in two days seems wonderful. But if they will think for a moment on the time on which they are sold, it is nothing remarkable. One hundred monthly payments without interests and houses built for purchasers on the same terms, thus enabling persons of the most limited means to become the owners of their own homesteads for a mere rental, no wonder property sells on such terms as these. The wonder is that any person should think of continuing to pay rent when such an opportunity as this is offered.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

John McCarthy, a resident of this city, but recently a temporary sojourner in Cleveland, was arrested in a tavern on Penn street, at a late hour on Wednesday night, on a charge of robbery. The arrest was made by Lieutenant Hogan and officer Moran, and the prisoner, when he first saw the officers, made a desperate attempt to escape. It is alleged that McCarthy, while in Cleveland, about two months ago, encountered a lumber dealer of Pittsburgh, and the two took a drink together, which was followed by several more drinks and that McCarthy during the evening, abstracted eight hundred dollars from the pocket of his companion. Officer Scott yesterday morning left with the prisoner for Cleveland. It is said the man who was robbed fully identified him.

Democratic Outrage.

While the Central Junior Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club was passing down Wylie avenue last evening on their way from the meeting at the corner of Webster and Fulton streets, they were attacked at the corner of High street by a party of rougns, one of whom with bitter invectives, hurled a stone into the procession. Harry Redpath, a member of the club, was struck on the back of the head and received a severe and painful wound inflicted. The scoundrels who had committed the dastardly deed, then fled and up to a late hour last night no arrests had been made. It is stated that the name of the party who threw the stone is known to the police authorities. But whether any arrests will be made remains to be seen.

Young Redpath was taken to a drug store and his injuries attended to, after which he joined the club.

Nine Hundred and sixty-five Dollars Saved.

Officer John Stewart yesterday morning observed a man in an intoxicated condition on Market street, near Smithfield, with a suspicious looking crowd around him. He arrested the man, who had an empty powder flask and a haversack thrown over his shoulder, and conveyed him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as Robert Lee, and said he followed the river for a living. On the prisoner being searched, $965 in bills was found in his possession. He was assigned by Captain Reed to comfortable quarters in No. 9, and given a hearing at four o'clock, at which time five dollars was deducted from his snowball profits pocket-book, seventy-five cents returned, and instructions given him to sober up, return and get the balance of his funds to-day. Doubtless he will be gratified at receiving the unexpended balance from the Mayor to-day.

The Fire at Titusville.

From the Titusville papers we learn the following farther particulars of the burning of the Abbott House at that place on Wednesday evening: "The fire caught in the lamp room of the hotel, a small building adjoining the hotel, which, it is claimed by the porter, was on fire when he entered it. The flames spread rapidly, finding their way to the roof of the hotel, and soon the whole upper part of the building was in flames. The firemen promptly responded to the call, but it was some time before a stream of water was playing upon the blaze. The fire having inside, beyond the reach of water, the building burned slowly, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, and although long ample time to save most of the furniture, the building, although not totally destroyed by fire, was completely ruined by fire and water. A large portion of the furniture was saved, upon which there was an insurance of $8,000. The building was insured for $20,000. Total loss about $40,000."

Death of Joseph McKnight.

The startling intelligence of the unexpected and untimely death of Mr. McKnight on Wednesday evening, spread a gloom over the feelings and in the hearts of his very many friends in this and Allegheny city. Mr. McKnight was a son of the late William McKnight for long years a prominent and honored merchant of this city, brother of William and Charles McKnight of this city and James McKnight of Washington City, was 37 years old at the time of his death and for several years before was chief capitalist and senior partner of the well-known Iron manufacturing firm of McKnight, Porter & Co. He was a native of this city and among all our citizens is no one stood deservidly higher in the esteem and confidence of our business community. His moral and Christian character was above suspicion or reproach. All who knew him were his friends and will share largely in the sense of irreparable loss which overwhelms his stricken family—let all find consolation in the reflection that he was meet for the inheritance of the Saints in light. For such, O, death where is thy sting? O, grave where is thy victory?

A New Idea.

The latest novelty in the way of household ornamentation, is a new description of mantle made out of solid walnut, and cut and carved into every conceivable design, as the fancy or purse of the purchaser may dictate. The advantage and peculiarity of this new mantle is that the wood can be worked into any desired pattern, panelled with darkened glass, and cut and frosted to allow like a mirror, presenting a most agreeable effect. In the East, where they were first introduced, they were preferred above marble. Quite recently two of these were placed in Hunker's Hotel on Second street in Pittsburgh by Messrs. Boyd & Murray, 50 Fifth avenue, who make a specialty of their manufacture, being the only firm in Pittsburgh doing this work. They have already been placed in a number of our best houses, and are considered to be one of the best novelties in the East. Being something new in design, and very elegant in appearance, they add materially to the interior appearance of the house, and housebuilders should look at them before deciding upon anything of the kind.

Messrs. Boyd and Murray have also an endless assortment of pictures, picture frames, chromos, bog nets, &c., which they are now selling off cheaper than ever before. Our readers who are decorating their houses would do well to call at 50 Fifth avenue.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Another Grand Republican Rally—The Hill Wards in Line—Meeting at the Corner of Webster Avenue and Fulton Street Last Evening—Speech by Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, Hon. Henry O'Connor and others and a Brilliant Torch-light Procession.

The Republicans of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street last evening. The stand was tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags.

The meeting was called to order by John S. Lambie, Esq., and organized by the selection of the following list of officers:

President—Maj. A. M. Brown.

Vice Presidents—Jacob H. Walter, Wm. K. Hart, James J. Booth, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, J. M. Hosh, Edward Dithridge, George Wambaugh, Wm. Frisch, David Hutchinson, Ernest Imhoff, Wm. Storey, Edward Lewellyn, Dr. Morrow, John Sowry, Edward Lewellyn, Dr. George McCook, Louis Walthers, Joseph Mooro, Edward Davis, Jr., John Flinn, Wm. Griffiths, Gen. Negley and his accomplished lady, John Richardson, Henry Lloyd, Jr., H. McClung, D. B. Morris, J. F. Jones, Wm. S. Smith, B. G. Herron, C. P. John Musgrave, Robert Dickson, Robert Roy, Thomas Gatewood, George B. Chalmers, George Cochran, George W. Berkofen, Angus Brockman, James Boyd, John Hatfield, James McCallin, Sr., C. A. Anderson, Dr. A. G. McCandless, John Crawford, John Cluley, Evan Jones, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Wm. Mays, Jr. Abram D. Johnsson, John Turney, John Wilson, Emanuel Ecker, Wm. Simpson, Henry Wilson, James S. Patterson, Hamlet Lowe, Robert Matthews, Samuel Kilgore, Jacob Lang, Louis Roll, George Mangy, Capt. John McFarland, Joel Kerr, Col. John Leech, John Shinn.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

Maj. Brown, on taking the chair, said he was grateful for the honor of being called upon to preside at this grand mass meeting of the citizens of the upper wards. He thought that the assemblage was an indication that the good old county of Allegheny would give their old fashioned majority for the principles of the Republican party. (Cheers.)

Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, candidate for Congressman at large, was introduced as the first speaker, and was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. He said the Republican party had had control of the Government for eleven long years, while the Democratic party had done nothing but stand with folded arms and ridicule it. Now they had done our party the credit to endorse all they had done. We had labored and waited for that endorsement and at last it had come. The brave boys in blue had stood on deck in front with lamp and compass looking to the future, while the Democrats in the hold stood on the stern looking backward; now when prosperous hands had come to waft onward our ship of State this party was not to be seen; all asked if they might not go down into the ladies' cabin and pass some resolutions of endorsement. (Laughter.) The ladies' cabin was Baltimore and the first resolution indorsed the action of the Captain and crew of the ship and the second asked that that ship be turned over to them. They approved of the war after it was fought through to a successful termination, and of emancipation after it was an accomplished fact. Why was it their hind-sight was so much better than their fore-sight? Because their heads were wrong; there was a sorry feeling about the heart. Could any honest Democrat away down in his heart endorse the buying and selling of human beings and oppose the great act of emancipation.

The record of the Democrats upon these points as well as financial questions was reviewed at some length. The party had been wrong in the head all the time, and now they were getting into a position where they would have to admit it. The past was indorsed by them, but they would not indorse the future. They called the great principles of the Republican party centralization, and clung with the agony of despair to their old notions of State rights. They had put up Mr. Greeley, but the audience doubtless remembered when Captain Semmes hung out the stars and stripes to capture our vessels. So they had hung out Mr. Greeley's white coat and hat to capture the votes of the people. Liberal Republicans! It was like the Liberal Temperance man, who never got tight unless somebody else paid for the liquor. (Laughter.) So these Liberal Republicans would never get into power unless the Democracy furnished the votes. Talk about reform. The very nick-name of our party—"Radical"—indicated reform. Our party had been the great party of reform in this country, and its record showed it beyond contradiction. We were the great power to rely on in the future, and the election in October would show the future, while our opponents were the little red light that bobbed up and down behind.

It has been charged that General Grant spent his summer in London, and that he did not be remembered that he was never absent at roll call. So it was with Hayes. He was never absent at the roll call on the battle field. Could as much be said of Charles R. Buckalew? He was always in Washington to give a vote against emancipation, and the other progressive measures of the war; but he was not there all the time. He got away even into Canada once. (Laughter.)

What had the people to complain of under the administration of the Republican party? [Cries of yes; yes; and cheers.] The Apostle was sounding of this kind when he said "you are not weary in well doing." When you are doing well, my friends, be not weary of your prosperity. Obey that injunction, and if you are well now, do not vote in the vain hope to make it better for the mere sake of personal gain. [Cheers.]

The Speaker then reviewed the conspiracy of Sumner, Chandler, Fenton, Schurz and others to prevent the nomination of Grant, whom the people of this country desired to re-elect. This conspiracy was produced through personal dislike, and that alone. Each took his part the same as the actors in the cast of the theatre. Schurz was to influence the Germans, Sumner the negroes; Trumbull was to raise the civil service question, and then Tilton was to take his part like Dominie Simpson in "Under the Gaslight." The curtain rose upon the Congressional scene and the play commenced, but the fallacy of everything presented in the different arts was thoroughly exposed.

The Speaker closed in an earnest appeal for the ticket, urging the necessity of voting for all the State nominees in October.

The Sixth Ward Glee Club then entertained the crowd with a song, after which a brief and forcible speech was made by Hon. Henry O'Connor, of Iowa, and the meeting adjourned.

The following clubs turned out in uniform, with bands of music and torches, and added largely to the enthusiasm displayed: The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Ward Clubs; the Duquesne; the Eleventh Ward Free Will Colored Club; the Central Banner Club, colored; Central Junior Club.

THE WASHINGTON DELEGATES.

The Voice of the Veterans—A Graceful Tribute to Pittsburgh Hospitality.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh Convention of soldiers and sailors is now a thing of the past, and the boys have all resumed their accustomed labors; but the recollections of the scenes witnessed and the patriotism which was everywhere manifested in an exuberant hospitality is indelibly fixed in the memory and hearts of each participant in this joyous occasion. To say that the affair was a grand success does not convey the idea, yet it would lead to a feeble conception of it. It was a success in this, that it demonstrated what was intended to be shown, that the citizen soldiery of the republic are proof against the wiles and sophistries with which designing politicians seek to storm the political intelligence of American citizens.

The affair was a success in demonstrating that the ladies, and the citizens in general of Pittsburgh, were right in their estimate of the character of their visitors. Although upward of fifty thousand veterans of the old army were there, and, as I may say, let loose to revel in the free enjoyment of everything that could contribute to men's desire for a jovial and happy time, in not a single instance was there an abuse of the privileges of the occasion—"all went merry as a marriage bell." Our opponents will be sorry we started that we were going to revive the memories of the war. That is true; we went there for that very purpose—for the purpose of proclaiming in mass convention that the soldiers of the old army have to-day as firm faith in the honesty and ability of their gallant, unassuming chief as they had during the memorable period of his military triumphs, and that they will be as vigilant, as true, and effective in the exercise of their political powers as they were in the performance of their soldierly duties.

The members of the Washington delegations all speak in the highest praise of the reception accorded them by the Hartranft Club, and by Gen. Negley and his accomplished lady, who spared neither pains nor expense to make the occasion a grand success.

But the one-armed and one-legged members of the Veteran Club, who were received and introduced by Colonel Holtzheimer, the proprietor of the Continental, are particularly happy in their praises of the cordial welcome and substantial entertainment of their host; and Mrs. Holtzheimer, the fair hostess, as also her charming and graceful sister Miss Kerr, are spoken of by the boys as deserving of more praise than language is capable of expressing. On the eve of departure for home the following named gentleman presented to Mrs. Holtzheimer a beautiful workbox and to Miss Kerr a handsome toilet set to be preserved by them as a token of the best wishes and grateful remembrance of the donors: Captain E. McMahon, Philip Heany, Richmond, Henry Bromley, Dr. C. D. [illegible] and Captain D. McMahon, the presentation boys by Captain D. [illegible] made in behalf of the donors, Captain McMahon with appropriate remarks, and was followed by Dr. Hogan in an affecting and eloquent address in German. It was known to be affecting and eloquent by the tears which it caused to flow from the eyes of the listeners. The ladies responded in a truly graceful and pathetic manner, and when the affair was over, all were expressive of regret at the meeting and sorrow for departure.

DANIEL McMAHON.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Melancholy Casuality—A Gentleman From Dayton Dies Suddenly at the Monongahela House.

Late in the afternoon, yesterday, Dr. Walker Stewart, who was a respectable physician and druggist residing and doing business in Dayton, Ohio, returning from a visit to his relations in Blair and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, arrived at the Monongahela House, and being in his usual health, called on his friend, Wm. Lyon, Esq., at his office, next door to the hotel. After spending some time with Mr. Lyon, he returned to the hotel. Before reaching his bedroom he was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs so profuse that he fell to the floor, but was immediately placed on a sofa, where in less than five minutes, and before medical relief could be summoned, had ceased to breathe. His wife had accompanied him on his visit to the friends in Pennsylvania, but had returned to Dayton a few days before him. His remains will be sent this morning to Dayton for interment.

The case is an exceedingly melancholy one. Mr. Stewart was a son of Mr. David Stewart, of Huntingdon county, who is one of the original members of the great iron firm of Lyon Shorb & Co., whose local point has been Pittsburgh, with ramifications of Furnaces and Forges in several counties of this State, and whose depots and outlying agencies have been in the principal western cities. We understand that Mr. Lyon was much endeared to the deceased, as a worthy son of his old friend and co-partner, and feels his loss as that of an old and tried friend.

BREVITIES.

....A house in East Birmingham is advertised "for let."

....A Republican mass meeting will be held in the Ninth Ward, Allegheny, this evening. All the marching clubs of Allegheny are to be in attendance.

....The Sixth and Eighth Wards Marching Clubs will please accept our thanks for the compliment tendered the GAZETTE while passing our office last evening.

....Yesterday the driving belt on the big fly wheel at Jones' & Laughlin's Iron Works flew off, and several workmen standing near narrowly escaped being killed.

....On Wednesday afternoon a house on Liberty street Allegheny, was entered by thieves in the absence of the family, and robbed of a gold watch and some other jewelry.

....Yesterday afternoon Officer Grier found a horse and buggy on East street, Allegheny, which was stolen from a gentleman in Beaver on last Monday. The thief has not yet been captured.

....Last night shortly after twelve o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 42, Penn avenue and Wayne streets. It proved to be false as some one had evidently been tampering with the wires.

....On Wednesday night, a literary gentleman whose line for books ever came his honesty, broke into the school house in the seventh ward Allegheny, and carried off the clock and a quantity of school books.

....A Liberal Republican mass meeting was called at Williamsburg Wednesday evening. Only three persons appeared at the time for which the meeting was called, and the diminutive gathering adjourned early.

....The dredging for the foundation of the north shore piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Monongahela river at Port Perry is nearly completed. The work is being done by the Monongahela Dredging Company.

....On Monday evening next the Sixteenth ward Republican wigwam will be dedicated. A grand mass meeting will be held there on the occasion and addresses will be delived by Judge Shannon, A. M. Brown, Esq., and W. M. Kerr, Esq.,

....A man who was intoxicated fell on a wagon, on East street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and hurt his feelings by coming violently in contact with the cobble stones. He proceeded to point out rather emphatically the disadvantages of the stone pavements.

....District Attorney Swoope writes to a friend in this city, under date of September 24th: "Philadelphia will give 15,000 majority for Hartranft, and possibly 17,000. The news from all parts of the State is good; will be home by Saturday at least. Curtin's apostacy falls still-born here."

....On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. John Dyer, Jr., of McClure, received a severe wound by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was in the act of loading. The ball entered the palm of his left hand, shattering the bones and lacerating the flesh. Dr. Stewart was called and dressed the wound. It is thought that amputation will not be necessary.

....The naturalization business continues brisk. Fifty persons were made citizens by Judge Sweret, in the Common Pleas Court yesterday, and seventeen declared their intentions of becoming such. About the same number were naturalized before Judge McCandless, in the United States Court, and eight declared their intentions. Quite a large delegation called after court adjourned.

....A Washington special dispatch to the New York *Post*, says: a pardon has also been directed to be issued to Alexander Hamar, of Pittsburgh, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, on the 5th, of August, 1872, for contempt of court, in having disregraded an injunction restraining him from selling certain articles which was an infringement on a patent.

....About one o'clock yesterday morning, as Lieutenant Wockle, of the Allegheny police force, was walking his rounds he discovered a man in the act of entering the house of Mr. Kollman on Cedar street. The burglar had broken a pane of glass from the window and was attempting to open the door. The officer arrested him and took him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as Joseph Brown. Yesterday morning Joseph was "sent up" for the period of one month.

....On Wednesday evening Mr. E. Robinson, and another gentlemen were driving along Fulton street, Allegehny, when their buggy ran into a pit of stone and was upset. Both occupants of the buggy were thrown out and bruised somewhat, though not seriously injured. The horse was frightened at the noise occasioned by the demolishing their buggy running into a train of cars which were standing upon the track. He finally brought up—or, rather down in a cellar on Sedgwick street, where he was finally fished out, though the buggy was wrecked, and the noise was somewhat the worse for his trip.

....The Republicans of Armstrong county have made arrangements for a grand mass meeting at Kittanning, on Wednesday next, October 2d. From present indications it will be the largest political demonstration ever held in that county. Several eminent speakers have been secured for the occasion. All the marching clubs of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs are invited to be present and entertainment for them has been provided. An excursion train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad will take visitors to Kittanning and return.

PERSONAL.

***Paul Hacke has the finest store room in the city.

***Hon. A. G. Curtin is expected to speak for the Liberals in this city next week.

***John Mellon, Esq.'s funeral which took place yesterday was nearly a mile long.

***Hon. E. M. Junkin, Republican candidate for Congress in the 23d district has no opposition for re-election in that district.

***J. W. White, Esq., who has been confined to the house for five weeks with dumb ague is again convalescent, and was in the city yesterday.

***Mr. Joseph Henderson, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington county, died at Washington county, Pa., Thursday of last week. He was in his seventy-fifth year. He started with a clerkship in the Prothonotary's office, but, at various times, has been sheriff of the county, Postmaster of the town, a member of the Legislature, and Deputy Secretary of the Land Office at Harrisburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, while filling the last named office, and since then has practiced law in Washington county.

***The venerable Col. John Sloan, of Clarion county, was in our office yesterday. He is a stalwart, well preserved veteran, and one of the early settlers in Clarion county, where he has resided for fifty-five years. Col. Sloan is a self-made surveyor, and laid out the town of Clarion and Brookville, and located most of the roads in that region. He was one of the earliest and most effective and useful originators of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and perhaps he is the present managers, but in the days of the Presidency of ex-Governor Johnston was recognized as a valuable, almost an indispensable friend of the project, and in various ways contributed to getting the work begun. He is a son of John Sloan, a noted frontiers man, who, as long back as 1791, was captain of Rangers, and operated against the hostile Indians on the Miami in the neighborhood of Fort Washington (Cincinnati) and Fort Hamilton. Col. Sloan is now in his eighty-third year. A narrative of early troubles with the Indians, in which his father participated, written by him, is in our possession which we will shortly publish. It is very interesting and valuable for its reminiscences of early times. He has not for sixty years used either whisky or tobacco has never had a touch of rheumatism or its headaches; all his faculties are well preserved, he reads and writes without glasses. He could, even now, probably endure more fatigue than most of our men at forty who live in luxury and dissipation.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

TWENTY-EIGHT common cases were before the Mayor yesterday morning.

YESTERDAY MORNING Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, disposed of three common cases.

FOR disorderly conduct John Nee was yesterday sent to jail for twenty days by Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?" "Greeley, Grant and Buckalew," were among the names given to Mayor Blackmore, at the early hearing yesterday morning. The usual fines and penalties were imposed.

ADAM WENDEL, *alias* Wilson, was committed to jail yesterday morning by Justice Kline, of Sharpsburg, to answer two charges of false pretence made against him by John Lloyd and Fannie Colbear.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Jacob Howay made information charging Lewis Thomas with assault and battery. The two, it seems, had some "misunderstanding" at the Liverpool House, in which Jacob came out second best and proceeded to make the information. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Thomas.

GEORGE WILLIAMS and Thomas Johnson, one a printer, the other a cooper, are professional thieves, who were arrested for prowling about the Boy's Pawn-shop Wednesday night, were before the Mayor yesterday morning and given two hours to leave the city, under pain of being sent to the work house for ninety days.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Hon. John Mellon.

The funeral obsequies of the late Hon. John Mellon took place at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning, and were very solemn and imposing. Out of respect to the memory of this distinguished attorney, the county courts adjourned and the members of the bar turned out in a body to pay a just tribute to his worth. The funeral cortege left the family residence, on Ross street, shortly before ten o'clock, preceded by the members of the Bar, who turned out in a body. Hon. Wilson McCandless, of the United States District, and Hon. H. W. Williams, of the State Supreme Court, led the procession. Judge Shannon, Marshall, Reardon, MacConnell, Kelleery, Shiras, Burgwin, Woods, members of the bar, and Judges Stowe and Collier, acted as pall bearers. The coffin, a rich rosewood casket, was covered with wreaths of immortelles, and as it was carried into the Cathedral a dirge was executed on the organ. A solemn High Mass of Requiem was then celebrated by Rev Father Hickey, assisted by Father Reardon as sub-deacon and Father Burgee as deacon. Among the mourners were Colonel Robert Anderson, Colonel J. W. Patterson, and Colonel Henry McCullough.

There was a very large attendance, the Cathedral being crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased. The services were of a very imposing character, as "The Office of the Dead" being chanted by the choir, after which a sermon was preached by Rev. Father Hickey. After the close of the Cathedral ceremonies the procession was formed and proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the remains were interred in the presence of a vast assemblage of people.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and pove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them arecoming in rapidly

THE BISHOP'S RESIDENCE.

The Plans of the New Building to be Erected in Connection with St. Paul's Cathedral.

Some time since it was decided to erect a handsome Episcopal residence in connection with St. Paul's Cathedral, the old structure being hardly equal to the purposes for which it was originally built. The plans of the new building have just been completed and placed in the hands of Building Inspector Reed. The new residence will be located immediately beside and communicating with the Cathedral. The house will front on Grant street and will extend from the Cathdral to the alley. It will be one hundred and twelve feet deep by sixty-eight feet front, and the hight from the pavement to the top of the cross surmounting the front, will be eighty feet. The building will include three stories, a basement, and a Mansard roof.

The basement will include the kitchen, cellars, furnace, vaults, &c. The entrance to the first story will be through a large Gothic arched doorway. The vestibule into which this leads opens by two doorways into two large parallel halls, running back through the center of the house. On the side toward the alley the hall opens into a large parlor and library, which communicate with each other. On the side toward the Cathedral the halls opens into a parlor, library and office, forming a distinct suite of rooms. The halls lead back to the seventh vestibule, from which the principal stair case ascends. A side door, communicating with the Cathedral, opens into a smaller hall, which also leads into this vestibule. The vestibule opens into a very large dining room, and back of this are the necessary pantries, closets, &c.

In the second story a large hall runs through the centre of the building and on either side is a large suite of rooms. In the third story are thirteen large chambers, and in the fourth or Mansard story ten more. A fire escape leading to the alley in the rear extends from the basement to the roof. The architectural style of the building is that of the Gothic order and this probably brick with possibly a stone front. The estimeted cost of the building, will probably be in the neighborhood of $75,000.

GRAND ANNUAL CONVENTION AND BANQUET.

The 27th Annual Convention of the G. U. O. of O. F.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows is to be held in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 2d, 3d and 4th of October proximo. Many of the most eminent members of the order from the several States in the Union and from the Canadian Dominion, will be in attendance. This order comprises in its membership some of the most distinguished and respectable colored men in the country, and the approaching convention will afford another very favorable opportunity for our colored friends to illustrate as they have done in all their large assemblages heretofore their knowledge and their respect for, not only the amenities of social intercourse, but also the rules and proprieties that belong to intelligent and well ordered deliberative bodies.

A very interesting feature of the anniversary about to be celebrated, will be the Banquet appointed for Thursday evening, the 3rd of October, at La Fayette Hall. This part of the entertainment will be under the auspices of the "Eureka Lodge" of this city, who desire to make this a memorable meeting of the order, one of genuine enjoyment to their visiting brethren of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. They hope there will be many happy re-unions of those who have not met for many months, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and that there will be many happy greetings around this festal board to be spread by Eureka Lodge. Short addresses may be expected from talented speakers, and a feast of reason and flow of soul will be remembered as an agreeable epoch in the lives of those who shall participate in the festivities.

The day following the banquet, Friday October 4th, is appointed for a grand parade through the streets of both cities by the Eureka and other Lodges, and the members of the A. M. C., and the whole programme will conclude with an address by G. M. Robert Jones, of Philadelphia.

Letters Held for Postage.

Samuel Blackburn, Webster, Pa., 3c; Miss Mary Cherry, Clarevack, N. Y., 3c; C. C. Gardner, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Robert Hutchinson, Port Perry, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Jennie E. Irvin, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; Johnston, Wettach & Co., Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; J. B. Knapp, Cold Water, Michigan, 3c; Capt. J. D. Lacier, Pittsburgh, 2c; Charles Lang, Covington, Ky., 3c; John Magan, Cleveland, Ohio, 2c; Miss Malone, Henry, Illinois, 3c; Miss Mary Jane Martin, Dresden, Ohio, 3c; Capt. Micherey, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Anthony Monoghan, Pottsville, Pa., 3c; Wm. Mulcahy, Harlem, N. Y., 3c; Samuel Mayers, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Dr. Mc. Crea, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Ann McHattie, Buffalo, N. Y., 3c; New York Weekly, New York, N. Y., 3c; Miss Antonie Newman, San Francisco, Cal., 2c; Newcomer & Hollis, Fort Wayne, Ind., 3c; J. Narrowcunk, Northumberland, Pa., 1c; John Powell, Sinisville, Ohio, 2c; Gen. R. F. Patterson, of Tennessee, 2c; Mrs. Wm. Paul, Ranges, Ohio, 3c; James Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa., 3c; Michael Peterick, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Capt. A. R. Pease, of Mississippi, 2c; Mrs. Edward Pearl, East Boston, Mass., 3c; Hugh Patton, Cochranton, Pa., 3c; Frank Queen, New York, 3c; S. B. Ranger, Rochester, Pa., 3c; Geo. S. Reis, New Castle, 3c; Staib & Co., Monongahela city, 3; Henry Schuttle, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Mrs. N. Searight, New Brighton, Pa., 3c; Semple, Birge, & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Hugh Seliright, Selright, Pa., 3c; Geo. Selright, Donegal, Pa., 3c; Wm. Semple; Allegheny, Pa., 3c; J. Seigle, Indianopolis, Ind., 3c; F. W. Smith, city, 2c; Major Thos. Smith, city, 2c; Frank M. Speers, Washington, D. C., 3c; Robert Speers, Simermon, Pa., 3c; John South, Graysboro, Pa., 3c; J. H. S. Trainer, Steubenville, O., 3c; John Thompson, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Wm. Tod & Co., Buchanan, 3c; P. Van Brueskirler, Southwell, N. J., 3c; J. P. Viethaller, Temperanceville, Pa., 3c; Major Vandelip, Maryland, 3c; Wolf & Mc. Lain, Buchanan, Pa., 3c; Major E. B. Wright, Michigan, 3c; A. D. Weeks, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Thos. Willoughby, Ravenswood, W. Va., 3c; Mr. Wheatland, Buffalo, N. Y., 1c; J. H. Williams, Harrodsburgh, Ky., 3c; Gen. Julius White, Illinois, 3c; Mrs. White, Akron, O., 3c; Oscar Wadding, Pa., 3c.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Collins closes his engagement to-morrow evening. He has drawn very fair houses, and certainly afforded a high order of entertainment in his Irish comedy and songs. We do not think much of "Paul Clifford." It is a flimsy affair throughout, without a jot of literary or dramatic merit and unworthy an actor of Mr. Collins' very decided ability. The performance of *M'Wizer the Wizard of Various Man*" is a most admirable specimen of genteel Irish comic actiog,—something we don't often get to see. It is fresh, buoyant, and life-like, reminding us of the Hibernian sketches of the same be said of his *O'Callaghan*, in that mirth-provoking play of "His Last Legs." Mr. Bradley as *Aspen* in the "Nervous Man," showed an appreciation of his part and his skill in rendering it that "brought down the house."

THE AMERICAN THEATER.—This popular place of amusement was again filled last night almost to overflowing. The programme is novel and entertaining in the extreme, and manager Aimo well deserves for his enterprise the success which he is receiving. The female torchlight procession and the Egyptian jugglers seem to be the principal features, the performance of the latter being really wonderful. Another equally good bill has been arranged for to-night.

Mt. Washington.

One of the most encouraging temperance meetings that has been held in or about our city, was held in the M. E. church, Mt. Washington, last evening (Thursday) for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary society of the County Christian Temperance Alliance. The meeting was opened by electing Mr. John Woods Chairman, and Mr. D. R. Ingram Secretary. Prayer by Rev. P. S. Jennings, and singing led by Professor Wm. Johnson, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. A. J. Bonsell, Prof. Johnson and D. R. Ingram, Esq. This meeting in all respects was a splendid one. Upwards of seventy persons signed the pledge, and strange to say, only one or two left the church without pledging themselves to total abstinence, which, in itself, speaks well for the mountain over the river.

How the Colored Men Will Vote.

September 26, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed in the GAZETTE of yesterday, that there are four gentlemen who think their names should appear in print about three times a week, addressed a letter to Mr. Hare, asking him to explain certain things. Now if these men don't want to vote for Mr. Hare, they needn't do it, as he will have plenty without them. The colored voters of this city are not so ignorant as to not understand the intentions of the few, who would have the people believe they own the colored people. I do not know of any among our race (say six at the most excepted) but what will vote the entire Republican ticket, and when you see these would-be leaders asking questions, you can bet, all they want is to see their names in print. They have no influence among the colored people and they know it. AN EIGHTH WARD COLORED MAN.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Nicholas Felix.	Robert Gamble,
John Jones,	Clara O'Brien,
John Dumas,	Margaret Contes,
John McBride,	Henry Jacobs,
Jacob Krampf,	August Urbain,
Margaret Ball,	John Haul,
Annie Butler,	Rachael Miller.

To Capitalists.

We have for sale
36 shares Improvement Trust Co., stock.
50 shares M. and M. National Bank stock.
5 shares Citizens' National Bank stock.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
Bankers and